

WHITE MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, previously given, a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Wake County was held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 30th of January, 1836, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and for Governor, and also to take steps to appoint an Elector for this Electoral District.

On motion, Johnson Busbee, Esq. was appointed President, and, Col. Allen Rogers, Jun., Vice President; and Nathaniel Warren, and John Ligon, Esq's. Secretaries.—The object of the meeting having been explained by W. R. Gales, Esq., in some eloquent and appropriate remarks, a motion was made by him to appoint a committee, of five persons, to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. This motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed to compose the Committee, viz.—D. Outlaw, W. R. Gales, Alfred Jones and Thomas J. Lemay, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the right peaceably to assemble together, and consult for the common good, is one secured to us; and whereas also, the people, either directly themselves or indirectly by their legally appointed agents, have the right to elect all their public functionaries; we, a portion of the people of Wake County, have met in order to select some individual whom we will support for the Presidency. That election, highly important at all times, is especially so now, when a portion of the people of the Northern States, disregarding the guarantees of the Constitution, and the peace and safety of our community, seem bent upon an interference with our domestic institutions. In the trying emergencies in which we may be placed, we want at the head of the Government a man who is with us on this subject beyond all doubt. Mr. Van Buren may be with us, but he is suspected of being so for political effect, and certain of his acts seem to give a strong colour to this suspicion. His vote, instructing the Senators of New York to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless slavery was abolished; his active support of Rufus King, the great champion of that restriction; his recent letter, in which the expediency of agitating the question in the District of Columbia, only, is spoken of; all prove that he is not one upon whom the South can rely with undoubting confidence upon this important subject.

Mr. Van Buren, at another most important crisis, was again found against us.—He voted for the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, which a large majority of the people of this State believed a violation of the Federal Constitution, and which, with unprecedented unanimity, they regarded as inexpedient.

We object, further, to the manner in which he was brought forward, and to the means by which he is sustained;—to the first, because it is a most dangerous interference with the constitutional privileges of the people, an usurpation of their rights, and calculated to take from the great mass of the community the election of their public officers, and to place it in the hands of a few trading politicians and interested office holders. We object to the means by which he is sustained, as calculated to corrupt the morals of the country, by the bestowal of those offices as rewards, which were designed as trusts, to be exercised for the public good.

We object to Mr. Van Buren further, because of the attempt of the President of the United States to appoint him as his successor, which, if successful, will form a highly dangerous precedent, and will virtually convert our Government into a monarchy.

We object to Van Buren also, because he may be regarded as the soul of that system of tactics, by which, through the means of caucuses, under various names, the powers of the government are fast stealing from the many to the few.

Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, a man born in our own State, whose feelings and interests are the same as ours, who has uniformly voted against a protective tariff, and against Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, is, we believe honest and capable, and would administer the Government faithfully, according to the best of his ability, for the public good, and not as spoils taken from a conquered enemy. He has been brought forward by the people in opposition to the candidate of the caucus party. We are willing to extend to him our cordial support, because we have every reason to expect an honest and constitutional administration of the Executive department of the Government.

Resolved, therefore, That this meeting will support, for the office of President, Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and will promote his election by all honorable and legal means; and that we respectfully recommend him to our fellow citizens for that office.

Resolved, That in the Hon. John Tyler, of Va. we recognize an undeviating republican, an accomplished statesman, and an upright man, and we will cheerfully support him for the Vice Presidency.

And whereas by the amended Constitution of this State, it devolves upon the free white men thereof to elect a Governor; and whereas we believe Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, to be a gentleman of sound republican principles, and that he was such when they meant something more than the spoils of office—a man of undoubted ability and unquestioned integrity, and one whose nomination will give general satisfaction to the friends of Judge White in this State: Therefore.

Resolved, That Gen. E. B. Dudley be nominated by this meeting, as a suitable person to be run for Governor, by the friends of Judge White, and that we will

use all proper exertions to procure his election.

On motion, Mr. Manly, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to meet such other delegates as may be appointed by the counties of Wayne and Johnson, at Smithfield, on Monday of Johnson Superior Court, for the purpose of choosing an Elector for this district, viz. Johnson Busbee, G. W. Haywood and Turner Pullen.

On motion, the following gentlemen, to wit: W. R. Gales, Alfred Jones, Allen Rogers Jun., John Ligon and D. Outlaw, were appointed a committee to inform Judge White, Mr. Tyler and Gen. Dudley of their respective nominations.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the chairman of this meeting appoint committees of vigilance in each county's district, of such number of persons as he shall think proper, to carry into effect the objects of the meeting.

A motion was made that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers in this State friendly to its objects, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pullen, it was Resolved, That the people of this county friendly to the election of Judge White, be respectfully requested to assemble at the Court House in this City, on Monday of May County Court, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent the county in the next General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Manly, the thanks of the meeting were voted to its presiding officers and secretaries; when the meeting adjourned.

JOHNSON BUSBEE, *Prnt.*
ALLEN ROGERS, Jr. *Vice Prnt.*
NATHANIEL WARREN, *Secretaries.*
JOHN LIGON.

Description of Texas.—We are gratified to be enabled to give from the Report of the General Council of the provisional Government, a sketch of this country, becoming the subject of so much interest to Americans.

The whole territory lies between the Saline and Grande Rivers, contains 250,000 square miles, equal to four of the largest states of the Union—New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. One sixteenth only, or 10 millions of acres, have been granted to settlers. A tax of one cent per acre would produce \$100,000. An additional annual amount of \$200,000 is expected from the sales of public lands. A tax is proposed also of \$1 per head on slaves between 14 and 50—also on foreign tonnage. The cotton crop last year amounted to \$30,000—this year to 60,000 bales. An export duty of 1-4 per cent on cotton will at present produce \$50,000. An ad valorem duty of 30 per cent is recommended on the value of the cargo on all debenture goods, and 15 per cent on all others. A loan of \$1,000,000 is proposed from the United States.

Nullification Patriots.—The Columbia (South Carolina) Hive, a spirited democratic Union paper, having concluded its 5th volume, the Editor remarks, that were he assured that our country is now as secure as it is prosperous, he would most willingly retire from a vocation which has more to do with thorns than roses—but the politician must be blind indeed to the signs of the times who cannot see the same restless nullifying spirit still at work at the root of our institutions which has heretofore shaken our political fabric to its centre. What sentinel not recreant to his trust can cry *all's well*, when one of the representatives of the people in the national councils, has become the apologist of his country's foes? Our country still nourishes in its bosom those unnatural patriots who can discover a more natural alliance with foreigners than in the federal bond of our Union, so long the pride and boast of the republic.

Melancholy Coincidence.—From the Elizabeth City Times, of the 30th ultimo: Married, in Perquimans county, on the 31st ult. by Miles Elliot, Esq. Mr. Albert Anderson, of Caswell County, to Miss Mary Thatch.

Died, in Perquimans County, on the morning of the 19th inst. at the residence of Elisha Felton, Esq. Mrs. Mary Anderson, consort of Mr. Albert Anderson, of Caswell, in the seventeenth year of her age.

[And it will have been seen from last week's Standard, that Mrs. Susanna Anderson, the mother of the young gentleman above named, died in Caswell county, the same day, the 19th ult.]

H. B. M. Brig, the *Pantoloon*, is the first British vessel of war that has arrived in our waters since the late war. On coming to anchor in Norfolk harbor, she fired a salute, which was returned by the United States' frigate, *Java*.

The great National Monument to Washington which it is proposed to erect at that city, according to the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, (by what authority we know not) will be 640 feet high, so as to be seen from the ocean. The subscriptions, which cannot exceed a dollar each, are every where rapidly filling up.

Duelling in Louisiana. A bill is before the Legislature of Louisiana, giving the property of the surviving party to the family of the deceased, and making many other penal provisions, which it is utterly impracticable ever to enforce.

The New York Medical Journal and Review states that Samuel Thompson, the patentee of the botanic system of medical practice, has lately recovered \$20,000 damages from an individual in New York, for infringements upon his patent.

At a baker's, at the west end of London, the following vitally important intelligence is conveyed by a paper in the window: *Fatals baked here.*

The Mediation of England.

In regard to this subject, the National Intelligencer says: "We think it proper, for the information of our readers, to state our impression that the offered Mediation by Great Britain, as a common friend, has been accepted by the Executive of the U. States. Such an offer could not indeed well be declined by any Nation not disposed to place itself out of the pale of the Law of Nations."

The reader must, however, bear in mind that, between Nations, Mediation and Arbitration are not the same thing. Arbitration, accepted by both parties, would, to a certain extent, be obligatory on both. The acceptance of Mediation concludes nothing between the parties; but only leaves the door open for conciliation and adjustment, through the medium of a common friend, interested, with all the rest of the world, in preventing wanton or unnecessary disturbance of the peace of Nations."

A correspondent of the Petersburg Constellation, in writing from Washington on the 30th, says: "The Cabinet were united on the acceptance of the offer of mediation made by England, the President having given up his own opinion to their advice, and accepted it."

In remarking on the prospects of this mediation of England leading to an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between our Government and that of France, the Editor of the Constellation says: "We have good reason for believing (should France accept the mediation, which we again repeat is almost certain) there will be no difficulty on the part of our Government in doing officially that which has already been done unofficially; the only question is, will France recede from the high toned demand made through Mr. Barton by the Duke de Broglie on the American Government for an explanation in these terms."

Says the Duke, "the Government of the United States must declare to us in writing, officially, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that the misunderstanding is founded in mistake, and that it never entered into its intention to call in question the faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France."

Here rests the difficulty. The Prime Minister of Louis Philippe no doubt with the knowledge and sanction of his Royal Master, has committed his Government as to the precise terms in which the explanation shall be made, and for these vaunting sticklers for points of honor and of etiquette to retract their pompous demand for explanation on their own terms and in their own phrase, will be a matter quite as difficult and much more debasing than to have paid the money after the appearance of the President's Message of December, 1834, in which they and their friends in this country pretend to have found so much of "threat and menace!" Will France back out from her demand?—will she consent to the terms which England shall suggest as a common friend? *She may*; and if she should, we shall have PEACE—if she does not WAR is inevitable. It therefore behooves every patriot to hold himself in readiness and the Government of this Country to lose no time in making all necessary preparations for a contest, the beginning of which may be close at hand, and the end distant indeed: It requiring, we think, no extraordinary foresight to perceive that a war between the United States and France, will lead to a general war in Europe.

THE ENGLISH MEDIATION.

We understand, says the Washington Globe of the 1st instant, that the British sloop of war *Pantoloon*, brought dispatches to Mr. Bankhead, authorizing him to tender the good offices of the British Government as a mediator in adjusting the difficulties now existing between the United States and France. Whether any decision has been made upon this offer, or if so, what it is, we have not been advised; but we cannot but hope, that the good offices of Great Britain, in the character of a mediator, equally friendly to both parties, may be so employed as to restore that amicable intercourse which has so long existed between the people and the Governments of the two countries, without any abandonment or prejudice to the principle on which our Government has taken its stand, and in a manner satisfactory to France.

In any event, however, as a considerable period of time must elapse before the result of this mediation can be known, it must be obvious that the necessity for adopting the measures of defence recommended by the President in his special message, remains unchanged.

Noah's N. York Star says, in relation to the above-mentioned mediation "It has been suggested that the despatches received from Great Britain relate to such legislative enactments as may protect the British carrying trade in the event of war. The two points may possibly be coupled, as the question will naturally arise, whether vessels under the English flag can be permitted to bring French goods into American ports should war ensue."

THE MEDIATION.

The accounts from Washington, are, that the mediation has been, or will be, accepted. The New York Courier gives a letter from the *Spy* in Washington, who professes to give the following facts:

"Let me now give you, very briefly, a history of the case, as I understand it. Previous to the arrival of the *Brig Pantoloon*, the Administration were advised through Mr. Rothchild, if not through another channel, that the British Government had determined to tender their mediation. I am informed, and I believe correctly, that the proposition being made to the King of France, he indicated his disposition to accept the offer; but that the Duke de Broglie did not agree in opinion with his majesty. The result was, it is said, that General Sebastiani proceeded

to England, charged with a mission on the subject; and that out of this mission has arisen the tender of Great Britain as mediator. It is supposed that the Duke de Broglie will, therefore, resign his ministerial functions. It now only remains for me to add the pleasing intelligence, that I am informed, and I have no doubt correctly, that the President of the United States has accepted the mediation of Great Britain."

This acceptance will be transmitted to England forthwith, by the British gun brig at Norfolk, and by the packet of the first February from the city of New York."

A Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle asks, how it is that the Globe is recommending preparations, while it refers to the good offices of England in bringing about Peace? We answer, why did Mr. Madison, in like manner, urge preparations in 1813, in that very same Message in which he announced his acceptance of the Russian Mediation.

ENGLISH NOTIONS.

The notice below (which we extract from the Journal of Commerce) shows that the official journal of the government of England takes the ground, that France "ought to pay the money on Mr. Livingston's letter." And then it seems to would deem it proper that the President should "officially give the sanction of his authority to Mr. Livingston's explanation." What a comment is this upon the pretended Whig prints of this country, which still insist, notwithstanding the President has anticipated the payment of the money, by an official sanction of Mr. Livingston's letter—notwithstanding he has, in his late message, doubly sanctioned Mr. Livingston's letter—that the President ought to recognise the right asserted by the Duke de Broglie to interfere in our domestic councils, and admit his claim to a direct expression of "regrets, officially and in writing," coupled with a compliment to French fidelity, and a disclaimer of taking a "menacing attitude on our side, and that too with a French fleet at our doors."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Resolutions, sustaining, in the strongest terms, the ground taken by the President's Message, have passed both branches of the New York Legislature, unanimously. Nothing can speak more absolutely the sentiments of the American people; that this unanimous expression of all parties, where the party line is most strictly drawn, and firmly maintained. There was never, we presume, an unanimous vote on any great question in that State before.

In Alabama too, the Legislature which has just adjourned, closed its labors with a patriotic declaration that the State would pour out its blood and treasure like water to sustain the Executive in the stand he has taken for the rights of the country. The resolutions were feebly opposed, (and to their honor,) by a handful of Nullifiers, headed by Mr. Calhoun, a near relation to John C. Calhoun.

The Pennsylvania Senate.—By reference to our Harrisburg correspondence, it will be seen that the "Bank Bribery Bill" has finally passed the House of Representatives, and that it now remains to be acted on by the Senate. To the democracy of that body the people of Pennsylvania turn for protection in this crisis, and have a right to believe and to demand that their hopes of its firmness shall not be disappointed. The Senate is composed of twenty-one democrats, and twelve anti-masonic Bank Whigs. With such a majority that branch of the Government should be the citadel of freedom, and should stay the march of corruption. By so doing it will gain a reputation of the most enviable brilliancy. There is no honor in the power of the people to bestow, which its intrepid and honest members may not command.

Five faithless senators are required to consummate the work of treachery. The friends of the Bank boast that they have been found; that their British Bank has five Arnolds enrolled in its cause. We believe that they are mistaken, and that this show of confidence is assumed for purposes easy to be guessed at. The Bank deceives itself in its sanguine calculations. It has long dealt with the venal and unprincipled, and it holds all men to be alike. It is for the Senate of Pennsylvania to show the money changers the fatal error into which they have fallen, and to save the State from the worst of slavery—subjection to a gigantic monied power.

It will be seen that the bill passed its last reading in the House of Representatives by a vote of 57 to 30. The regular party vote, the Democratic members, true to their trust, voting against it. Two days have been consumed in the House with the subject—if it gets through the Senate at all, it will take much longer time.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. The Pennsylvania papers state that every Democrat, without exception, in the House of Representatives of that State, voted against the charter of the Bank of the United States. The fact is infinitely honorable to them, and entitles their names to an exalted place in the history of their country. The time will come when these names will ring through the country, and be received with applause in all quarters of the Union. Every democratic paper in the Union ought to publish them, that these patriots may receive the honor which is due them wherever they go.

The Richmond Hussars, a volunteer corps from the city of Augusta, were to have left for Florida on Tuesday last, at 2 o'clock. They are about 70 strong.

A resolution in the Senate to reduce the salary of the Governor of Louisiana from \$7500 to \$5000 was lost by a vote of 8 to 7.

CONGRESS.

In the House, Feb. 1st, on motion of Mr. Graham, Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing each of the Mints of the United States to make a legal gold coin, of the value of one dollar.

On motion of Mr. Graham, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Morganton, in Burke county N. C., up John's river, to John Most's, on Watauga, in Ashe county.

In the House, Jan. 2d, on motion of Mr. Heister, Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the penal laws of the said District, so as more effectually to suppress the practice of gambling within the same.

In Senate, Jan. 4, Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of all the measures taken by the Administration to suppress the Indian hostilities in Florida; and also, to communicate all the information in his power relative to the cause of those hostilities.

In the House, Feb. 4, Mr. Wise rose and said he wished to make an inquiry of the Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, whether they would soon make a report on that part of the President's Message relating to the transmission of incendiary publications by the mail.

Mr. Connor could only reply to the gentleman's interrogatory, by stating that the subject was now under the advisement of the committee, who would decide upon it as soon as possible; perhaps at an early, perhaps at a late day. It tested with the majority of the committee to say when, in their judgement, it would be most expedient and proper to bring it before the House.

Mr. Rencher offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and what, alteration is necessary to be made relative to the pay and mileage of members of Congress; whether any, and what, legislation is necessary to limit and curtail the contingent expenditures of this House.

Mr. Heister moved to insert "select committee" in place of the "Committee on Accounts," which Mr. Rencher accepted as a modification.

Mr. Grennell moved that the committee consist of twenty-four, one from each State; agreed to,—ayes 89—noes 74.

In Senate, Feb. 4, Mr. Calhoun, from the Select Committee to which was referred that portion of the President's Message relating to the attempts to circulate through the public mails, publications calculated to excite insurrection among the slaves of the slave-holding States, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill.

The report, which is a very long one, having been read, the bill was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.

The following is a synopsis of the bill. Sec. 1, Provides, that it shall not be lawful for any Deputy Postmaster, knowingly, to receive and put into mail any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed, written, or pictorial representation touching the subject of slavery, directed to any person or post office where by the laws thereof their circulation is prohibited, nor to deliver the same to any person whatsoever, except such persons as may be authorized by the proper authority of such State; &c.

Sec. 2, authorizes the Postmaster General to dismiss deputies offending in the premises, and persons so offending are, on conviction, to be fined not less than — and not more than — at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3, Provides, that it shall be the duty of deputy postmasters, &c. to co-operate in preventing the circulation of pamphlets, and that nothing in former acts of Congress shall be so construed as to protect those convicted as above mentioned.

Sec. 4, Makes it the duty of the Postmaster General to furnish to the Deputies the laws of the several States prohibiting the publication or circulation, &c. for their government, and makes regulations to carry the act into effect.

Sec. 5, Provides, that Deputies shall give notice to the Postmaster General where pamphlets are deposited, that they may be withdrawn by the persons depositing them; and if not withdrawn in the space of one month, they are to be burnt or destroyed.

On Mr. Mangum's motion, 5000 copies of the report, together with the bill, were ordered to be printed.

THE FIRE AT NATCHEZ. And yet another!—Monday, January 11, 5 o'clock, A. M. We stop the press to announce that all the part of the town at the Landing, below Farnum's store, is in ruins. The conflagration broke out about half past 8 last evening. Twenty-eight houses burnt at Natchez Landing! The excitement here is indescribable; it does really appear that our devoted city is to be utterly consumed. It is believed that the gamblers, who were driven from here, having sworn vengeance against the place, are the incendiaries. Courier.

The severity of the cold at Montreal has been such that an unusual number of frost-bitten cases have been admitted into the hospital, several of which have required amputation.

Hawkins, the Richmond Mail Robber, has been traced as far as Georgetown, D. C.

Very Covertous.—The Salem (N.C.) paper of last week, hopes the newly married and the dead, will take no offence for the omission, in that No. of the customary byemeneal and obituary notices.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in this City, on Thursday last, for the purpose of electing a President and five Directors to manage its concerns. On motion of Judge Cameron, Weston K. Gales was appointed Chairman, and Edmund B. Freeman Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that a Committee of three persons be appointed to ascertain the aggregate amount of stock subscribed; what proportion of it is represented by proxy, and also to prepare a scale showing the vote to which each Stockholder is entitled, according to the terms of the Charter. The Chair named as this Committee, Thomas P. Devereux, William Boylan, and Samuel Modera of Petersburg. The meeting then took a recess until 8 o'clock, P. M.

At the hour designated, the Stockholders reassembled, and Mr. Devereux, from the Committee above mentioned, made a detailed Report, stating the whole amount of Stock subscribed to be upwards of 5,500 Shares or \$550,000—of which number 3,011 Shares were represented by proxies. The Richmond Stock, amounting to more than 600 Shares was not represented. A scale of votes was also submitted. The Report having been accepted,

Mr. Devereux moved as preliminary to going into the election of a President, that the salary of that officer should be fixed. He enlarged upon the necessity of having at the head of the Company a thorough-going business man, of practical talents, and urged the allowance of such a compensation as would not fail to ensure the services of an energetic, capable President. He proposed in conclusion that the salary be fixed at \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. Richard Smith thought this allowance too great, and expressed his conviction that the services of a President, possessing the requisite qualifications, might be obtained for a less sum. He moved to fix the salary at \$2,000.

Judge Cameron thought, with Mr. Devereux, that \$2,500 was not too large a salary for the services which the President would be expected to render, and pressed upon the meeting the importance of having a proper person in that office. The question being first put on 2,500, it was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Judge Cameron nominated as President of the Company, George W. Modera, Esq. of this City, and as Directors, the following gentlemen: William Boylan, Thomas P. Devereux and Charles Manly, of Raleigh, and William Plummer and Joseph W. Hawkins, of Warren. On motion of Mr. W. White, the name of Richard Smith, and on motion of Mr. Smith, the name of William Felt were added to the nomination. A ballot was had under the superintendence of Charles L. Hinton and E. P. Guion, and on counting the same, it appeared, that Mr. Modera, was unanimously chosen President; and that Messrs. Boylan, Devereux, Manly, Plummer and Hawkins, having each a majority of the whole number of votes given in, were elected Directors.

On motion of Charles L. Hinton, Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to urge the prosecution of the work to as speedy a completion as is practicable, with due regard to its execution in a durable and proper manner.

The meeting then adjourned. It will thus be seen, that this great work has been begun under the most suspicious circumstances; and the public have, in the character of the gentlemen to whom its prosecution is entrusted, the most ample guarantee that every thing will be done as it should be done. Register.

WILMINGTON, FEB. 5. Our Rail Road.—We learn, from a Circular issued by the Committee, that a Convention will be shortly held by the citizens in the vicinity of Waynesborough, and from other sources, that great zeal is manifested in that quarter on subject of the Rail Road. The Agent, Gen. M'RAE, from whose exertions the most favorable results may be safely anticipated, is expected to return in a short time, when the Stockholders will be called together.

We would here remark, that our River has become considerably deepened; and there are four English brigs now in port. This is the only port in the United States, where all kinds of naval stores, rice, flour, &c. can be obtained from the home market. Advertiser.

TARBORO, FEB. 6.

Lamentable Occurrence.—We learn that on Wednesday last, John G. Lawrence was killed in an affray by Napoleon Cromwell, in this country. Mr. Cromwell had a quarrel with another person, when Mr. Lawrence interfering, he was beat with a gun in such a manner as to cause his death in a few hours. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and has left a family. Mr. Cromwell is about 21 years of age, had just returned from Alabama for the purpose of getting his property, and was to have been married in a few days...he has fled. Press.

Wonderful truly! It is stated in the New Salem Citizen, that a woman, a few years ago, died a pauper in the Poorhouse of this county, (Randolph) over ninety years old; she had been an invalid from her infancy, never had walked a step. She had eleven children, all living at the time of her death; and no two of those children had the same father.

We are glad to find that the intercourse with New Orleans, Mobile, &c. through the Creek Nation, has not as yet been interrupted, as papers from those places were received last evening. Indeed, it appears from the Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 2d inst., that the Indians in that portion of the Nation through which the mail passes evinced a very pacific disposition, and were much alarmed at the warlike preparations on the part of the whites.

Chatham Courier